



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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J. D. GILMAN,
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POETRY.

The Tulip and the Eglantine.
BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.
The Tulip called to the Eglantine,
"Good neighbor, I hope you see
How the throngs that visit the gardens come
And pay their respects to me,
The florist bows to my elegant form,
And praises my rainbow ray,
Till I'm half afraid thro' his raptur'd eyes,
He'll be gazing his soul away."
"It may be so," said the Eglantine,
"In a shadier nook I dwell,
And what is passing among the great
I cannot know so well;
But they speak of me as the FLOWER OF LOVE;
And that low whispered name
Is dearer to me and my infant buds,
Than the loudest breath of fame."

ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE ROBBER.

From the Russian official Reports of the
Circuit Court of the Zarsk.

It has been so frequently remarked that the romance of real life is more romantic than the romance of fiction, that it might be considered useless to add another word upon the subject, but it so happens that a case has recently come under my knowledge, which affords the most striking illustration of the axiom.

It appears that for many months the district of Zarsk had been infested by a formidable band of robbers, who, not satisfied with attacking travellers, & relieving them of their property, were in the habit of carrying on their depredations in villages and even towns, where they committed the most horrible excesses; and to such an extent was this system carried, that the name of their chief, Kara Aly—meaning Aly the Black—had become the terror of all the inhabitants of that large and wealthy country.

For more than eight months this horde of brigands evaded the activity of the Russian police, & eluded the vigilance of the troops who were sent in pursuit of them in every direction. Nor did the promised reward of a thousand roubles for the capture of any one of the band, or the whole of them at the same rate, nor the still greater premium of five thousand roubles for the head of Kara Aly himself, produce any more satisfactory result; until at length, upon the earnest solicitations of the people, and with a view to dissipate their apprehensions, which were hourly increasing, the Russian government resolved to employ more efficient means to exterminate a system of plunder and terror which had so long existed.

In consequence of these extended arrangements and increased means, Theodore Trazoff, the Assessor of the district, succeeded in capturing the formidable chief on the 1st of November, 1837, together with five of his accomplices, and a young woman, who, in the report to the Minister of Justice, dated Jan. 18, 1838, is stated to be either his wife or his concubine.

In Russia, criminal cases are always investigated on the spot by a commission specially appointed for the purpose, empowered to examine the prisoner and the witnesses, and report thereupon to the higher authorities. The examination in the present instance was confided to one of the chiefs of the district police, with an assessor, and a secretary of the town courts, whose official designation in the Russian language is 'Sekretarnij nohozienskoj suda,' (how to be pronounced is not our affair) to which tribunal the following order, signed by the Imperial Attorney-General, was directed:—

'Order of the Imperial Attorney-General.
'In the name of his Imperial Majesty, Nicholas Pawlowitch, Autocrat of all the Russias:—We, Imperial Attorney-General, direct and command the commissioners herein named to make due and diligent inquiry into the case of Kara Aly, and his accomplices.

'Kara Aly, a Tartar, native of Kazan, is accused of having three times deserted from the army, of having, for the last eleven months, been guilty of heinous crimes, during which period he has committed fifteen murders, thirty-two robberies by main force, besides an immense number of ordinary thefts and pilferings.
'Kazan, Nov. 30, 1837.

After a month's labor the commissioners made their report, which consists of the following documents. We follow the Russian order of proceeding, merely abridging the digressions and avoiding needless repetitions.

Report of the Assessor, Theodore Trazoff, on the apprehension of the Brigands.

'On the 1st of August, 1839, I received instructions and authority from the government to discover, if possible, the retreat of the brigands composing the band of Kara Aly, and to secure their persons. Fifty Cossacks, commanded by ensign Djurilo, and twenty grand armies, under the orders of Lieutenant Newman, were employed jointly upon this service, but all our efforts to discover them were fruitless.

'On the 2d of October, having made my official tour of the district for the purpose of collecting the tax (niedoinka) from the inhabitants, I returned to Zarsk, having in my possession seventeen thousand roubles of paper money, the produce of this levy; but, as it was growing dark before I reached the town, and it being too late for me to hand over the amount to the receiver-general of the district, (Kaznachynjerdy,) I was obliged to postpone making the payment till the next day.

'At midnight, as I was writing alone in my room, the door was opened suddenly, and I beheld before me a man of gigantic stature, dressed in a cajkow, of a kind of fur made from sheepskin, commonly worn by the Russian peasantry, and wearing on his head a cap of the same material. His face was nearly covered with large mustachios. His black beard, his long hair hanging dishevelled, and the wild lightning that seemed to flash from his eyes, gave to his sudden and unexpected apparition an indescribably horrid character; before I had time to call for help, the man had advanced close upon me, and pointing with one hand to his pistols and dagger, he laid the forefinger of his other upon his lips in an authoritative manner to command silence.

'I remained motionless with surprise and anxiety. He seated himself by my side, and fixing his eyes upon me, and, in a low, but firm and almost solemn voice, said—

'You are Theodore Trazoff, commissioned to apprehend Kara Aly. Look at me—I am Kara Aly. Look at me well, for it is necessary you should know my personal appearance.'

'After a short silence, which I found myself incapable of breaking, he added—

'Well, you have examined me sufficiently. Now I will tell you what has brought me hither. You have got here seventeen thousand roubles.'

'At these words I made an effort to rise from my seat and call for assistance, but the attempt was vain; for seizing me with an iron grasp, he threw me on the floor, and while he kept me down, he, with inconceivable dexterity, contrived to gag me with a piece of cloth; having done which, he proceeded to tie my arms and legs. Thus secured, he searched my clothes, and taking out my keys, opened a chest of drawers, which was in the room, and after a brief search, which, of course, I was incapable of hindering, found the seventeen thousand roubles in a box which I had placed in one of the drawers for security.

'Having achieved his purpose he came back to me, and, showing me his dagger, said—'I could have purchased your silence at the price of your life, but I despise you too much to fear you. If your Emperor had as many soldiers as there are stars in the firmament, Kara Aly would defy them all, and enjoy his liberty free and uncontrolled.

'He then engaged me, and quitted the room hastily. Left alone, I called to my servants, who came instantly and liberated me, and I rushed out of the house with some of my Cossacks in pursuit of the robber, but all in vain. At some distance from the town we discovered the marks of horses' feet, which we traced to the direction of the mountains, but they disappeared at a point where three or four rocky tracts diverge.

'On my return to Zarsk I ascertained that the door of my house had been opened by means of a key, this circumstance taken in connection with the fact of Kara Aly's knowledge of my having seventeen thousand roubles in my possession, led me to suspect that my servants were somehow concerned in the affair; however, they all protested their innocence, although I adopted every means of arriving at the truth—that is to say, adds the reporter, the 'whip and bastinado.'

'On the 1st of November I went to the fair of Rjarsk, and while there, I saw wandering about amongst the booths two men in the dress of Tcheremises, a people who inhabit the semi-Asiatic provinces of Russia. Kara Aly's features were too deeply impressed upon my memory to be for a moment mistaken:—he was one of the

two. The next minute they were surrounded by ten of my Cossacks, who accompanied me. The resistance they made was terrible. The people would not lend us the slightest aid, and the two brigands defended themselves furiously with their yatagans.

'One of my Cossacks was killed, and three were wounded, I succeeded however, in eventually making Kara Aly my prisoner...for him it was. He threw his yatagan on the ground, and said, 'God's will be done!—Take me—do what you will with me; I am conquered by some strange fatality.' Then, turning to his companion, who was a short distance behind, still struggling with my men, 'Moussoum,' said he in a loud voice, 'save yourself! I name you leader to the troop!...to this my men replied, with a shout of triumph—'where, if you ever yield, may your tongue become as silent as a stone!'' Fortunately, Moussoum surrendered without further resistance, and we proceeded to bind them together.

'When they were in prison they both observed a strict silence, and nothing could induce either of them to afford the slightest information with regard to their associates. At length Moussoum, after undergoing the torture with great fortitude, permitted these words to escape him,—

'Search on the Krymal (mountain of Krym) & you will find the cavern of Mustapha Iblis (Mustapha, the Devil.)

'Having obtained this information, slight as it appeared, I forthwith set off for the mountain, at the head of two hundred foot soldiers, and fifty Cossacks. Having arrived at the path which leads to its summit, I placed the Cossacks, and one hundred of the foot soldiers, there, in order to prevent any escape, by that route, and taking the other hundred with me, I took the straight road which leads direct to the cavern that Moussoum had mentioned.

'We had advanced but a few paces when we saw a man running away; we instantly afterwards heard a musket-shot, followed almost immediately by several others;...three of my men were shot dead, and several others were wounded. This, however, did not check our advance; and in less than an hour we reached the cave.

'The firing suddenly ceased. A large heavy stone secured the entrance of the cave. This we contrived to remove, and with our bayonets at the charge, entered in perfect darkness. Its inmates, however, had fled;—before the fire we found their victims all ready for eating, but not a human being was left behind.—When we listened, we could hear the heavy tramp of horses, and cries which seemed to come from under the ground on which we stood.

'The soldiers, in their superstitious ignorance, hesitated to proceed further, fancying that the cries were those of infernal spirits, who were angry with us for disturbing them. Luckily, however, we discovered an opening in the opposite side of the cavern, which, although narrow at first, widened in its length, and brought us again into daylight, which showed us the marks of the horses' feet which we had previously heard; by this route we reached the position where I had left the Cossacks, whom we found in possession of four of the brigands, slightly wounded, and a female, who, in their company, had attempted to escape on horseback.

'We afterwards returned and searched the cavern, but could discover nothing except arms of different sorts, dresses of different descriptions, rich stuffs, and provisions in plenty, but no money; and when I questioned the brigands as to the place where the treasure was deposited, they uniformly answered that God & the Khan alone knew where the money was concealed—they having given the title of Khan to Kara Aly, I immediately had the prisoners conveyed to Zarsk.

'When Kara Aly was informed of the result of my expedition, and the capture of his accomplices, he implored me to permit him to see his beloved Fazry—the young female that had fallen into our hands. Being anxious, if possible, to ascertain where the treasure, of which he was unquestionably master, had been hidden, I told him, that if he would give me information upon that point, Fazry should be brought to him. But all the answer I could obtain was a shake of the head, and the words—'again uttered with a deep sigh—'God's will be done! I could procure no other reply.
Zarsk, Nov. 3, 1837.

(Signed) THEODORE TRAZOFF,
Assessor of the District of Zarsk.

The next document is the report of the examination of Kara Aly himself, by the Captain Ispraunnik, which is given in detail.

'Q. Tell me your name, your surname and the place of your birth?

A. As God is the only God, and Ma-

homet his prophet, so am I the sole and only descendant of the Sultan of Kazan. My father is the Sultan Kerdy, and my mother Fatima, sister of Noussiram Bey. The 15th of December, 1803, was the day on which the people of Kazan heard of the birth of the offspring of their sovereigns.

Q. You are endeavoring to impose upon me—you know that Noussiram Bey has proved that you are the son of the nurse to whom he had confided his little nephew, and who died in his infancy.

A. Noussiram Bey, when he said so, lied like an infidel dog. He has robbed me of my wealth, as your Czar has robbed me of my kingdom. Might is great against right; I, at the head of my brave followers, was always in the right when I fell in with a traveller.

Q. How were you treated in the house of Noussiram Bey?

A. Like the lowest animal that crawls. Noussiram Bey, and Ismail and Edigy, his sons and my cousins, made my life one of misery and wretchedness. One being only existed there, who sowed the roses of consolation amidst the nettles which stung me—that was Fazry, the beloved daughter of my oppressor...still young, still lovely, still innocent she said to me, 'Aly, you are unhappy—you are like a flower in the desert—but I love you.'

And here Kara Aly shed tears.

Q. At what age did you enter the army, and why did your master make a common soldier of you?

A. My master?...he was my master as the wolf is master of the helpless lamb yet unable to run—he was a tyrant! Fazry, dear Fazry, was but fourteen—I was twenty-five; he saw that our hearts beat in unison, and that we were fond of each other. By dint of his influence and his money, which he disbursed right and left for the purpose, I became tied, shackled, like a wild beast, and at last he forced me to become a private soldier, as you say. I—I, who am his lawful sovereign!

Q. In what regiment have you served?

A. In the regiment of Dragoons de Nijny Novogorod. For five years I dealt death among the Circassians...my sword has killed more of them than you have hairs on your head, and they were the enemies of your Czar. There should I have remained if peace had not come: for to me war is as delightful as gold is to the miser—I cannot bear the restraint of civil life, and so I went back to see Fazry, the star of my destiny.

The captain then read to him the following report, which had been transmitted to him from the head quarters of the regiment in which he stated he had served:—

'Kara Aly, a Mahometan...private in the regiment of Dragoons of Nijny Novogorod. Whenever he was in action, or before the enemy, he conducted himself bravely and with credit to his character as a Russian soldier; but, in garrison, he was always insubordinate, & habitually a drunkard. On the 16th of March, 1833, upon the arrival of the regiment at Tills, he was punished by order of Lieutenant Krylssof for disobedience. The next day he deserted; he was taken at Wladicauas, and punished again for desertion. He was subsequently taken to the hospital, from which he escaped, in the presence of the inspector, by jumping from a window; he was, however, some time after again taken at Astracan.

'When he was brought back, and after he had been again flogged, Prince Boralsynski, major of the regiment, came into the room where he was, and questioned him as to the manner in which he contrived to effect his escape—the soldiers still guarding the gate. Kara Aly told the prince how it occurred, pointed out the position of the inspector in the room, and, in suiting his actions to his words...or, as the report says, adding a pantomime to recitation—he again jumped from the window into the street. The first moment of surprise over, a hue and cry was raised, and pursuit set on foot, but in vain—he was not to be overtaken. The same night one of the Prince Boralsynski's horses were stolen, and two of his orderlies were found murdered.

Q. Kara Aly, is this report correct?

A. Yes; I stole the horses and killed the men.

Q. What could have induced you to commit this triple crime?—speak the truth.

A. The truth! my lips are as free from falsehood as the sun is from the blackness of the clouds which momentarily hide his face from us. The reporter of my crime speaks truth—but not all the truth. He does not tell you that, at the moment when I took the horrid resolution to commit the crime with which I am justly charged, my back was reeking with blood from the lashes which I had unjustly received. When I escaped from my quarters, I hid

myself in the stables of Boralsynski, I felt sure that nobody would look for me there, and there I remained under the manger... night came. Iwan and Havrilo, two of the Prince's orderlies, slept in the stable. I hated them both—they were cowards... they had denounced me often to my officers—the night was dark...there was no witness—there lay a yatagan...I said to myself these are two Ghouls—Mahomet will bless me—and I killed them both! Well, then, I took the Prince's horse, saddled him, mounted him, and in another hour again breathed the pure air of freedom!

Q. Where have you been since this event?

A. In a country that does not belong to your czar.

Q. What have you been doing from that time to the present?

A. That does not concern you. Spare your threats—they are useless—I shall answer no more questions.

At this period of the examination the Captain Ispraunnik states that he felt himself compelled, in the hope of extracting more information from the prisoner which might lead to important discoveries, to change the tone and manner of his examination, and that his anxiety to ascertain further particulars induced him to adopt this course, rather than that of punishing the brigand for his insolence. He therefore resumed his questions by asking him how long he had been in Kazan?

A. I arrived in Kazan in the month of October, 1836. I have plenty of gold and diamonds—there is not a solitary sultan in the world who has finer jewels.

Q. How did you become possessed of them?

A. That does not concern you—I did not get them in Russia. If you choose to listen, you shall hear my history, for it will be a relief to my mind.

Noussiram Bey, when I went to his house, was in his room with my beautiful Fazry. Have you seen her eyes, black as jet, and brighter than the sun? Have you seen her raven locks; have you heard the blessed sound of her sweet voice? If you have, you know that she is worthy of admiration—as a traitor, as the daughter of Mahomet himself—I have told you I love her: she loves me in return—I am not happier than your Czar?...When I came into the room Noussiram Bey did not recognize me—Fazry did—yes, she remembered me, although my countenance was changed, & my person altered. I was driven from the house in the spring time of my life, an unfortunate slave...a victim; I returned in the bright summer of my existence...rich and bold as a Khan of the Tartars should be. 'Kara Aly,' cried Fazry, rushing into my arms, 'my plighted faith is still your own—I am yours eternally!' Noussiram started up. 'Noussiram Bey,' said I, looking steadily at him, 'prostrate yourself before your master—prostrate yourself before your sovereign. Here, then, is wealth for you,' and I threw him a handful of gold and diamonds. 'There,' said I, 'keep my money, and I will take Fazry—we are quits.' By way of answer he whistled at me in derision, seized his sabre, and attacked me. Anxious to spare his life, I contented myself with parrying his blows, but his two hateful sons rushing in to his assistance, life was set against life. Mahomet favored me, and the three measured their length upon the floor before me. Fazry had fainted the moment her father began the conflict—when they lay dead at my feet I lifted her in my arms to bear her from the scene of bloodshed. In leaving the house I met two of the Bey's servants—one Moussoum, an old comrade and a friend—the other Nadir, my bitter enemy. To the first I said, 'Moussoum, to horse—come with me!' Into the heart of the other I thrust my yatagan, and he fell dead without a groan. Thence did I bear my precious burden, and, accompanied by Moussoum, fled to the cave of Mustapha Iblis. Ask Fazry if she has been happy there?

In pronouncing these words, and indeed whenever he referred to Fazry, he shed tears.

Q. What have you done since?

A. I accumulated a force and made war on your Czar.

Q. You have assassinated three officers, two civilians of the government, and ten soldiers?

A. Yes—that is true—I killed them with my own hand...your Czar employed his soldiers to murder mine...he is the strongest and triumphs—and I am dethroned.

Q. You rob, you pillage and levy contributions on the people?

A. That is true. I pillage, because I want clothes, and money, and provisions—the inhabitants have all these, and I have not. But as to theft, you speak falsely if you charge me with theft—Kara Aly knows not how to thieves—he knows how to pil-

lage, and kill—that is the business of a warrior, of a Khan!

The Captain then read over to Kara Aly a list of the crimes which had been committed by his people, the catalogue of which is omitted, as not being interesting to the general reader. They consisted of house-breakings, highway robberies, &c. &c. Kara Aly acknowledged the correctness of the statement, and declared himself the sole author of all the crimes therein enumerated. When the Captain came to the report of Tiedor Trazoff, which I have already submitted to the reader, he smiled.

'Yes,' said he, I have amused myself for the last four months with the proceedings of that hero. I have been close to him—talked to him fifty times—and it was he himself who one day boasted in a tavern that he had collected 17,000 dollars. I laughed at the cowardly fellow; but I see him here now. The proverb says despise not even a caterpillar; the time may come when even such a reptile as that may do you harm. Trazoff triumphs to-day—he has his revenge, and we are quits. I never bear malice.

'Q. What was the number of men of whom your band was composed?

A. Besides the five whom you have arrested, I am the sixth.

Q. Were you in correspondence with the inhabitants?

A. No.

Q. Where have you hidden your treasures?

A. That is a question which I shall not answer. The day will come when you will be satisfied that my heir will well employ the inheritance he will derive from me.

Here ended the examination; and the Captain Ispraunik adds, by way of note, that neither threats, nor persuasions, nor privations, nor punishments, could obtain any other results.

(Signed) JOUTKOF, Secretary.

We next come to the examination of Moussoum; but as it leads to no very important results, it has been thought only necessary to give a summary of it.

Moussoum is a Tartar, two years older than Kara Aly, and has been in the service of Noussiram Bey. He admits that he followed Kara Aly, and that he has participated in the robberies and pillagings with which he is charged; but he positively denies that he has ever been guilty of murder. He affirms that the banditti always considered Kara Aly to be the true and legitimate Khan, and Fazry to be his wife. The devotion of Fazry for Kara Aly was unqualified; she loved him sincerely and entirely, and as he states, never was aware that her father and brothers fell by his hand; nor did she know in what country she was actually living. Kara Aly told her that she was in the midst of the mountains of Kirgis Taj. Not one of the brigands dare mention to her, for, says Moussoum, 'Kara Aly had a good yatagan, and a hand ever ready for punishment.' Moussoum agrees with Kara Aly as to the number of the band, and equally declares that no sort of understanding existed between him and the inhabitants, and that nobody, except their chief, knew where the treasure was concealed. To this statement he has constantly adhered.

Three of the brigands taken on the day of the attack upon the cavern—Kendjibek, aged 76; Munnag, 24; De Saharin, 20—were natives of Kajsak Kirgis, deserters from the 16th regiment of Oural Cossacks. They state, that, having been sent in search of Kara Aly, they had been made prisoners by him, and under him. In all other particulars the depositions are extremely like those of Moussoum.

Ywan Rubichenko, aged 23 years, Oural Cossack of the 16th regiment, is questioned in a similar manner to the previous prisoners, and gives precisely similar answers; but he states, in addition, that from time to time the Kara Kirgis—that is, the independent Black Kirgis—came to see Kara Aly & that he was sometimes absent ten or twelve days. Kara Aly was confronted with Ywan Rubichenko, denied the whole of the statement; which so alarmed him, that he dared not repeat what he had said, the truth of which, it must be confessed, none of the officers who were accused in any degree confirmed.

We now come to perhaps, the most interesting part of this most curious case, and that is the examination of the beautiful Fazry herself.

'Fazry,' says the reporter, is lovely beyond description; her eyes are full of intellect and expression, her features are strongly developed, which, with her dark complexion, give an additional expression of grief and depression to her fine countenance. She is now about 20 years of age, and professes the Mahometan religion.

The Captain Ispraunik commenced the examination:—

Q. Fazry, why have you thus followed the fortunes of the murderer of your father and brothers?

Fazry replied, bathed in tears, that she was up to the time of her father's death ignorant of their fate; but then raising her beautiful countenance with an air of decision and resolution; she added, 'If I had known that they were dead, I should still have remained with Kara Aly; he is so noble, handsome, and I love him so much, I love him still:—father—brothers, forgive me! and she again burst into tears.

Q. And where have you been since you left your father's house?

A. In the subterranean castle, inherited by Kara Aly from his royal ancestors. It did not contain splendid rooms, like those in my father's house, but Kara Aly was there.

Q. Are you aware of the robberies which have been committed by Kara Aly?

A. Robberies!...you speak falsely... Kara Aly is no robber: he made war upon his enemies.

Q. Did you ever see his subjects?

A. The wife of a Khan does not degrade herself by looking at his subjects. I saw only five servants, who are your prisoners of war.

Q. Do you know where the treasures of Kara are concealed?

A. The wife of a Khan does not trouble herself about such matters. He never knew what was. Let me see him!—my husband...my master!—and you will see me happy.

No further discovery was made by Fazry. The interview which she requested with Kara Aly was refused.

From the examination of the country people nothing more was elicited calculated to throw any further light upon the subject; but it is generally believed that Kara Aly had no accomplices, and that the Mahometan inhabitants of Zarazek and the Government of Kazan were in no degree implicated in the crimes committed by him or his followers.

(Signed) SZAKOF, Captain Ispraunik, TRAZOFF, Assessor, JOUTKOF, Secretary,

Dated Dec. 10, 1837, in the town of Zarazek.

The examination having been completed, a commission from the criminal tribunal at Kazan was sent to verify them, after which the tribunal on the 21st of December, 1837, pronounced the sentence, which condemned Kara Aly to one hundred lashes of the knout, Moussoum, Kendjibek, Munnag, Saharin, and Ywan Rubichenko, twenty-five lashes each, and subsequently to be banished for life to hard labor in the mines of Siberia.

Fazry declared innocent and immediately set at liberty.

On the fourth of January, 1838, the post or horse (kobilitza) to which the criminals are fastened who are destined to receive the punishment of the knout was early in the morning erected in the *grande place* of Kazan, and all the people of the town, of the neighboring villages, and even from the mountains crowded to this immense square, on the scaffold in the midst of which stood the executioner armed with his knout, and attended by his three assistants, who were selected from amongst the degraded class of dog-killers, (hitzel.)

At ten o'clock, amidst the murmur of anxiety and impatience which always precedes a melancholy spectacle the six culprits were brought out.

Kara Aly walked first—his head erect, his eyes bright and fierce, his step firm—the executioner having taken off his clothes, he permitted him, without a word, without a look of the slightest demonstration of feeling, to fasten him to the dreadful kobilitza, and when he struck him the first blow with the terrible instrument of punishment, formed of lashes of leather, each lash having at its end an iron hook, Kara Aly flinched not—neither groan nor sigh escaped him, although the executioner continued his horrid duty, interrupted only by periodically taking large sips of brandy. The number of blows was anxiously counted by the crowds who surrounded the scaffold, and who were absolutely terrified at what appeared the super human fortitude of the suffering victim.

The hundredth blow having plashed into his bleeding back, Kara Aly was loosened from the kobilitza—but the executioner held in his arms only a corpse—Kara Aly was dead!

His five accomplices received their twenty-five lashes each—and, following the example of their leader, uttered no murmur of complaint—after the punishment their mangled bodies were removed to the hospital, whence, if they recover the effects of the discipline, they will be according to their sentence, transported to the government Mines at Nerzhynsk.

The search after the treasures which were unquestionably in Kara Aly's possession in the cavern, has been renewed, but without success. Fazry has remained ever since the execution in a state of stupor, which the faculty are of opinion will settle into melancholy madness; and the Assessor, Trazoff, has been awarded for his zeal and success by receiving the decoration of the order of St. Anne.

This is perhaps, one of the most extraordinary cases that ever occurred, or could ever be expected to occur in times like the present. The whole of the circumstance connected with it, the whole-sale murder—the cavern—the concealment—the savage ferocity of the leader—the extraordinary infatuation of the beautiful Fazry—are all characteristics of other and long gone-by days, and all this has happened within the last few months.

CANADA.

The first blood which flows in Canada will be in consequence of the proceedings in parliament; and if the Canadas shall be ultimately lost to Great Britain, it will be from the acts of Lord Brougham and his associates. But before this can be accomplished, Canada will have to be swept, as it were, with the besom of desolation. The population is to be arrayed on different sides, and an infuriated soldiery is to be brought in, to consummate the work of carnage. The feelings of our citizens on the borders are to be arrayed, and the lives of Americans sacrificed; and for what?—to break down a government of laws and social order, in which the condition of the

people would be surely and gradually improved—under which the country would become highly cultivated and richly settled—roads and canals made—education disseminated—commerce encouraged—taxes so diminished as to be no burthen to the people—and all distinctions of country or language lost under equal laws, producing an identity of interest, an amalgamation of feeling and an attachment to the mother country, which would, in the course of a few years, have been regarded with love and veneration, as well for the good she had done as for the forbearance she had shown. And for what is all this prospective good to be sacrificed?—that Lord Brougham and his clique may annoy, and perhaps overthrow, the ministry, and work themselves into power and place; for it is absurd to suppose that they have any sympathy for the Canadians, the majority of whom, it is well ascertained, are loyal and firmly attached to the mother country and it is only a portion of the foreign who are disaffected. The result, then, may, and very possibly will be, to deprive Canada of the best and most valuable part of its inhabitants who will flock to the United States, and after the country has been desolated by civil war, shorn of its prosperity and most of what before rendered it valuable, it may become independent by compromise, or by Great Britain giving up the country as costing more than it was worth in blood and treasure, or in a spirit of magnanimity and forbearance.

In case of compromise, the Canadas will have to concede to Great Britain some valuable commercial privileges, or pay a certain stated sum as the price of independence. If acquired by the force of arms, it will be after a desperate conflict with one of the most powerful nations on the globe, who will pour out her fleets and armies upon them; so that, as we have said before, the provinces would be utterly ruined before they would be able to take their stand as an independent people.

But granting the end to be attained, in what position would the Canadas then stand? The English population would have disappeared, or would take immediate measures for their removal; for they would not take the risk of remaining under the domination of the French Canadians, the conceded insurgent party.

Diminished in population, curtailed in resources, & overwhelmed with debt, they would be an independent people. But have they the same elements of general prosperity possessed by the United States at the time of our independence? Is the same degree of intelligence, of high moral worth, and the same statesman-like sagacity any where to be discovered among the Canadian Patriots? Can the advocates of Canadian independence point to any one who will bear the most distant comparison with the heroes and sages of our revolution? On what name or names can they lay the cornerstone of the superstructure which they contemplate raising to liberty? Of what grievance can they complain? For our part, we are free to confess, that the most imposing array we have seen of them, dwindled into nothing when compared with their substantial blessings.

But leaving these matters to the sober reflection of the thinking and the determination of the Canadians, it is well to ask ourselves, how will the United States be affected by the independence of the Canadas? We answer, most unfavorably, at least for a season, and probably for a very long period of time. A warfare on our borders, from the very nature of our population, may, and very probably will, severely try our neutrality; and unless our citizens possess more good sense, disinterestedness and love of country than we have seen exemplified on former occasions, causes of collision may arise, and involve us too in a war with our commercial friends which is greatly to be deprecated, and by all honest means to be avoided.

But supposing this difficulty happily surmounted, we exchange a neighbor under the dominion of sound and wholesome laws, for one where everything must, for a time at least, be in a state of chaos and confusion, unsettled and disorderly; and Texas is not an inapt or unjust illustration. We may then, perhaps, run our boundary line as we please, or obtain some concessions in the fisheries. Causes of dissatisfaction and complaint will not be found wanting, and not a small one will be the incentive to crime in the U. States, occasioned by the easy flight into Canada; the turbulent spirit which will be fostered and engendered on the line, and the demoralizing spirit of smuggling and evasion of the laws which will meet us on both sides, which, if we are able to quell on our side, the new order of things in Canada will not have the strength to put down on theirs.

Then comes the exciting question of the annexation of Canada to the United States—or rather, we ought to say, its admission into the Union—the consummation of which we should regard as the knell of our Union and the destruction of our social fabric. We have already more territory than we know what to do with. We have questions to settle among ourselves sufficiently distracting. The South will want Texas and the North will want Canada, and disappointed aspirants for the Presidency are not even now wanting who would divide the Union, if they could be made rulers over a portion of it; and of one man at least, of whom we had hoped better things, we are reluctantly compelled to believe that all his apparently eccentric

movements are intended to bear upon that unhallowed project. He supports the measures of the administration because he knows the success of its schemes are pregnant with danger to the union of the States, and is willing to bring about a total overthrow of the social compact of the states, that he may have a chance to 'divide and govern.' His course has been so much like that of a comet, that the people have learned to dread his brilliancy; and, dissatisfied with the orbit in which he might have moved, diffusing light and waiting patiently for a favorable demonstration of public opinion, he is ready to set everything on fire.

'If the people of the United States are, however, true or themselves to their invaluable heritage, and use the light of experience to guide them on their way; if we steer clear of political demagogues on the one hand, and of the ambition of extended territory on the other—if we improve our own resources, consolidate our strength, unite and bind together our union, and let Canada and Texas work out their own independence and ultimate prosperity, we shall go on with giant strides to greatness; and, in less than half a century, no power under heaven will be as really strong, as truly independent as the United States of America.'—*New York Sunday Morning News*

From the Montreal Herald.
THE ARMY & NAVY.

H. M. Steamship Medea, arrived at Quebec on Saturday evening, having the freight ship Prince George in tow, from Halifax and Pictou, with a part of the 93d Highlanders on board, who arrived in Montreal yesterday morning in the John Bull.

The detachment consists of eight officers and three hundred and fifty men. H. M. S. Andromache, arrived at Quebec on Monday morning from Pictou, with the remainder of the 93d Regiment excepting one company, which still remains behind at Sydney. The 36th Regiment is expected to arrive at Halifax, in the course of next month, from Barbadoes. The transport Horatio arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning, having on board thirty thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, besides other Government stores. On Friday the 19th ult. H. M. S. Malabar grounded off Cape Bear, (Prince Edward's Island) and was with difficulty got off next day, after throwing her lower guns overboard, just before a tremendous gale from the south east set in, which would have occasioned her total loss had she not floated off in time. She is damaged considerably in her false keel and rudder, making about five inches of water per hour. The Medea left her on the 24th ultimo, on her way to Halifax, where she will repair damages as far as possible, and proceed to England. She had two pilots on board when she grounded, and was running at the rate of seven knots per hour, with the wind on her quarter when she struck. The Medea was getting her steam up when the John Bull left Quebec, and was under orders to proceed to Sydney for the remaining company of the 93d Regiment. On her return she will sail for England, and the officers expect that they will again be in the St. Lawrence next spring.

The detachment of the 93d Regiment which arrived yesterday, proceeded to Upper Canada, and, it is understood that Kingston will be the head quarters, and a portion stationed at Toronto. Had not the 93d arrived, the 71st Regiment was under orders to proceed upwards. The 73d Regiment left town, for St. John's yesterday, as some warm work is expected in that quarter before long. Among military men, the opinion gains ground, that we are on the eve of a war with the United States, and no fewer than twelve regiments of the line are expected before the close of the navigation.

The 'Horatio' transport, arrived at Quebec on Saturday, has on board 30,000 stand of arms and accoutrements, with other Government stores.

The ship 'Prince George' has been engaged by Government, for £550 sterling, to convey munitions of war from Halifax to Quebec. Four thousand stand of arms were sent on board from the Ordnance stores at that place.

The 36th Regiment is expected to arrive at Halifax, from Barbadoes, in the course of next month.

The 93d Highlanders, under Major Arthur, were put in orders at Halifax, on the 10th instant, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation and on the 16th, companies embarked in the merchant ship 'Prince George,' and one on board the Medea steam frigate, for Pictou. They will then be transhipped to H. M. S. 'Malabar' and 'Andromache,' and proceed immediately to the vessels to Quebec. The Medea has also on board a detachment of the 23d Fusiliers for Prince Edward Island, to relieve the company of the 93d at that station. This detachment, as well as that stationed at Sydney, Cape Breton, for whom a vessel was to be despatched from Halifax, will join their comrades in Canada. —*Mont. Gaz.*

Lord Durham...Preparations are making here to receive Lord Durham with every demonstration of respect. This is called for both from national and personal considerations. Events of the last year prove that peace with England is most likely to be disturbed on the Canada question from the imprudent and illegal course pursued by American citizens on the frontiers. It becomes necessary, therefore, to testify in some public manner the approbation of the

American people, being deeply interested in the issue, of the manner in which Lord Durham has discharged his official duties on the exciting subjects in Canada, and the very efficient measures he was pursuing to tranquilize the Colonies. On personal grounds, the kind and hospitable manner with which Americans have been received in Canada, and the general estimation in which he is held, are warrants for reciprocating this kindness and hospitality by every means in our power. —[*New York Star.*]

We cut the following from the New York Herald.

Steamers expected from England...The 'Liverpool,' steamer, to sail on the 50th instant from Liverpool, may be expected Friday or Saturday, next week—perhaps on the Sunday following. Our opinion is, she will make the shortest passage ever yet made.—She is 1050 tons, 464 horse power, and is longer and sharper than the Great Western. We learn she will only take 20 tons of goods. She has accommodations for 130 passengers, and is commanded by as fine a fellow as ever breathed.

The Rainbow iron steamer is also expected. We saw this beautiful boat in the river Thames. She is about the size of the Royal William, but longer and sharper. She is the fastest boat in England. After some time spent in testing the variations of the compass, she made a voyage to Antwerp at the rate of 12 knots an hour. If she attempt to cross the Atlantic, she will do it in ten days.

Iron steamers, with one screw paddle in the stern will most likely yet supersede every other.

UPPER CANADA.

The Gazette also contains an official announcement by the Adjutant General, declaring that in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the Government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, the Lt. Governor has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families and their homes, but that his Excellency now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust 'to risk the consequence of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies, and therefore for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise amongst a peaceable population in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant Militia of Upper Canada, as a Volunteer Force, in the full confidence and certainty, that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from Pirates and Brigands.'

This announcement concludes by assuring the loyal inhabitants of the Province that the Lieut. Governor is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally amongst them many who have not forgotten their allegiance to her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the Brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

The Gazette, among others, contains an order for the formation of four Battalions of Incorporated Militia, under the respective command of

Colonel Sir A. McNab, to Hamilton.
Colonel K. Cameron, to London.
Colonel Wm. Kingsmill, to Niagara.
Colonel Joseph Hill, to Toronto.

MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.
Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 23d Oct., 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or has received information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed, by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this Province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force, and activity on the part of the Government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families and their homes: but the Lieutenant Governor now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust to her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequences of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies; and therefore, for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise amongst a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lt. Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant Militia of Upper Canada, as a Volunteer Force, in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore

forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the Militia of the Province.

The Lieutenant Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province, that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally amongst them many who have not forgotten their allegiance to her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the Brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

By Command of his Excellency
SIR GEO. ARTHUR,
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General Militia.

We think it a duty we owe to the public to state, fully and fairly, that the most alarming reports are in circulation in this City, affecting the peace and welfare of this province; and that a crisis is fast approaching which will test the energies of every soul within it, who is really loyal to his Queen, and faithfully devoted to the glorious Constitution under which we now live. It is said, and we believe, that the government have received information from the most authentic sources, that an extensive combination exists along the whole of the American frontier, from Vermont to Michigan, for the invasion of this country *instanter*, and that not less than 40,000 of the rabble of the States are united by secret oaths to attempt its subjugation with an express understanding that their only pay will be unlimited licence for plundering throughout its whole extent!!! We have no authority beyond mere rumour, for statement, but we know that the Governor and Council are daily occupied in consulting on the best means to avert the threatened calamity, and have the best reason for believing that a strong military force will be speedily raised for our protection. — *Toronto Patriot.*

A gentleman from Detroit states that the banditti have established a joint stock bank of 50 dollar shares, for the purpose of raising the wind to carry on military operations. A gentleman also informs us that rifles and other pieces are now selling in Buffalo at a York Shilling each, and by a third person we are informed that the whole of the gang are united in a well organized and secret society. — Their intention is said to be to simultaneously attack this Province, plunder it of all that they can carry away and destroy what is not portable. — *Com. Her. Toronto.*

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 6, 1838.

Sir John Colborne, with characteristic energy and decision, is preparing for the defence of the country, information having been given the Earl of Durlam by the President of the United States, that the sympathy of the 'great kindred nation' had altered in its character, that it is no longer confined to the worthless characters on the frontier, but is participated in by 'our most respectable citizens,' that a committee has been formed in New York for collecting means in money and arms for the invasion and plunder of the Canadas, and above all that he, the President of this 'kindred nation,' is utterly powerless to prevent these proceedings. This highly important information the wily chief of the sympathisers takes care to keep to himself until after the sailing of the steamer Royal William, in order that, while he pulls the wool over the eyes of England, by an appearance of sincerity, he effectually prevents the reinforcement of the troops in Canada, until the sympathisers shall have a chance of putting their plans into execution.

Sir George Arthur, in Upper Canada, has also published among others, a proclamation, calling up four regiments of militia for active service.

The local Volunteers are also to be called out for a drill, one day in every week, to be allowed half a dollar for each day that they are engaged. To all these evidences of anxiety on the part of the government for our welfare, it becomes the duty of every loyalist to respond. What although we have been, by the tolerance of an incapable ministry, trodden upon by French rebels, and insulted by American sympathisers, this is not the time to brood over our wrongs. It is foreign to our character as the loyalists of the frontier, it is derogatory to the fame of our fathers and our own personal reputation to huddle for benefits as the reward of expected services. We make no bargain and sale of our loyalty. There is a nobleness of feeling in devoted loyalty, like the pure promptings of established virtue, which carries a man onward in the cause of his sovereign and country, regardless alike of favor or neglect. It is not to be bought by caresses, nor bribed with gold; it is not to be depressed by adversity, nor crushed by despair. All have condemned the conduct of our rulers with respect to those very traitors and

sympathisers, against whom the country is again called upon to arm. None have condemned it more than we have; but when the question is once again the blood of the Saxon or the blood of the French, Canada under the Queen, or Canada under the mob, the royal flag of England or the motley rag of the French revolution, we throw up our objections and complaints until more fitting times, in the honest endeavor to do our duty to ourselves, our country and our God.

It is not when a fresh wolf is at the door, that the herdsmen should be quavelling about the way the last one was disposed of. Unanimity between the governors and people on the great question of our common duty to the Queen, is safely attained at the same time that we abate not one tittle of demands, which we urged in peaceful times. Our past conduct has given us lasting claims upon the favor of the authorities at home. Our future actions will strengthen and increase them. Let us shew to our fellow countrymen at home and throughout the world, that our connexion with them is not sought for on the mere ground of interest, and that it cannot be ruptured by the efforts of hordes of American banditti and French traitors. They have misunderstood our character, our wishes and our previous exertions, but this winter will, in all probability, afford us an opportunity of fighting our way to their conviction and to justice.

Once more we entreat volunteers and militia to have their muskets in order and plenty of cartridges independently of a supply from the military stores.

It will hardly be expected that we can give more than one out of a thousand rumours which have, for the last two or three days, been circulating through the country respecting the various movements of the Canadian rebels and American sympathisers, upon our frontier. It is however, well known that on Saturday night last a number of Canadians had collected at La-Cole Mills, and on Sunday Morning about 150 or 200 American sympathisers crossed the line, from Alburg, Vermont, and advanced into the province about two miles, but shortly after disappeared, and it is supposed retreated back into Vermont.

Since the above was written, we understand that those who had assembled at La-Cole Mills, have evacuated that place and joined a party at Napierville, where they have taken possession of the jail, &c. There are also supposed to be some movements on the Beach Ridge, but the particulars, we have not learned.

There has been something of a collection of rebels on the Grand Line, but they have disappeared, and it is supposed they have joined those at Napierville, as there is not a Frenchman to be seen in the streets. As the communication is not cut off between this place and St. Johns, and the roads are not blocked up, we shall probably get the particulars, this evening, of the movements of the troops; but, at present, we can give nothing, of great importance, but rumor.

Martial Law is again proclaimed. Major Head arrived at Stanbridge last night on his way to Stanstead.

We have delayed our paper until a late hour, for the purpose of giving the news, but we can delay it no longer. We shall issue an extra if it should be necessary.

Look out for mad dogs.—We are informed that a Boy was bitten by a mad dog in Sutton, sometime last week. We have not learned the particulars. People should be on the look out for these bad animals, as there are we understand quite a number of them about the country.

It will be seen by reference to an article which we extract from the Montreal Herald, that twelve Regiments of the line are expected in the Provinces before the closing of the navigation.

It is said that a letter from Upper Canada was received in this city, yesterday, which mentions that a party of pirates and sympathisers had taken post on one of the Thousand Islands, and that an armed vessel had been sent from Kingston to dislodge them. — We have seen no mention of this rumour in the Montreal papers, of Thursday, received to-day. — *Quebec Mercury.*

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House here from their House in Montreal:

'A band of sympathisers has, we learn, been discovered on an Island near French Creek, who have no doubt assembled with a view to obstruct the navigation of the St. Lawrence. — A Government Schooner and party have been sent from Kingston to dislodge them.'

There are fully 16,000 regular troops in the Canadas, including Artillery and seamen, besides many well-dressed Provincial Corps, and Volunteers without number. What do you say to that, ye croakers? — [Morning Courier.]

Married,
At Quebec, on the 23d October, by the Rev. George Mackie, James Meir Ferres, Editor of this paper to Miss Sarah Jane, third daughter of Mr. George Robertson of Aberdeen.

Notice.
The subscriber has on hand for sale 5 Yoke of Fine Young Oxen,
AND
15 or 20 Cows & Beef Cattle, &c.
AND
Requests all persons indebted to him on Book account, to call and settle either by giving note or cash.
P. H. MOORE.
Bedford, Nov. 6th 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,
From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, a Sorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.
JACOB BEST, 2d.
Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1838.

A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of Sutton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from Shepherd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.
For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Frelighsburg.
HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Phillipsburg Post Office, 5th October, 1838.
Ayer John 2d Mr. Ingalls David Mr.
Ayer James J. Jones George
Billings Justice Jenne Gilbert
Burley Thomas Lampkin Howard
Best Jacob Lindsay Rev'd
Burke David Mills James
Burd G Theadore Moore Josiah
Barlow John Merritt Nelson
Chadborn Jabez Merritt A. B.
Clarke Richard Moore Joseph
Carmon Jacob McKenny John
Cobay Mrs. 21 O'Neil Sylvester
Duel Ephraim Mr. 21 Phillips Aljonon
Demin Harlow Pelton Lyman A.
Fay John Stickney Jonathan
Fuller Harvey Smith John
Gilbert Dan B. 21 Taber Isaac
Guthrie David Troop H. S.
Hughes Owen Williams David
Hogle Sarah Miss
Hoffman John Mr.
Holsopple Wm
Hillchar A
W. W. SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
From the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 23d instant, a large, dark bay, French STUDD-HORSE, with two white feet, both on the left side, a star in the forehead, and a switch tail. Said horse is 3 years old.
CHARLES BARRER.
St. Mary, Oct. 23d, 1838.

Tin Ware FACTORY.

F & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.
They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice.
Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

OATS.
WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 11th 1838.

Stoves for Sale.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of IRISBURG COOKING
STOVES
of superior quality, &c. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBUT, Jr., of Frelighsburg.
ELEAZER OLMSTED.
Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

Spring Goods
J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Notice.
All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away sand or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass.
JA MES REID.
Frelighsburg, August 13, 1838.

By Authority.

Wanted IMMEDIATELY to complete a GALLANT BAND OF YOUNG, ACTIVE

FELLOWS
for General Service in this District. Offered by spirits like themselves;
with loyal and right willing hearts and hands;

and whose feelings, at this call for their service, will induce them to apply without delay for period and terms of enlistment, to
Lt. Col. WILLIAMS, K. H.
Lt. Col. BEARDSLEY,
at Henryville,
Capt. STARKE, at Frelighsburg,
Capt. BOTHAM, or Lt. TAYLOR,
at Phillipsburg,
Capt. VAUGHAN, or Lt. JOHNSON,
at Caldwell's Manor,
Clarenceville,

As much care and attention will be paid to the drill and efficiency of this corps, it furnishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost by the Officers commanding, and the Captains of Militia to use their interest in furthering the completion of this corps from their own men. Since, besides, being most essential for the protection of the frontier, it will supply them with those, who, at a future time, may serve a most important purpose in rendering the even present efficient state of the militia still more perfect.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
October 27th, 1838.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of
Cooking, Box, & Parlor
Stoves,
of different kinds and sizes.
Hollow Ware,
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,
all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.
Gray Full Cloth,
Flanel cloth, double yarn,
Socks, Flax Seed,
Maple Sugar,
wanted in payment.
PERLY HALL & SON,
West Berkshire, Oct. 18t, 1838.

Bark.
100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.
PLINY WOODBRY

Lost.
ON the 18th instant somewhere between the village of Frelighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Phillipsburg, 52 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper.—Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the Wells River Bank.—Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.
JOHN TYLER.
West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

Notice.
FOR reasons which render it very difficult for me to keep house, I have deemed it for the best to hire my wife Mary boarded, which does not alter her meet her mind. I would, therefore, caution all persons, whom it may concern, against harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date,
A. W. BARTON.
Shefford, Oct. 19th, 1838.

Notice,
Is hereby given that the premium money for the Agricultural Society in the County of Mississkoui, is now ready to be paid to such as premiums were awarded to; at the late cattle show in September last; & as the money in the hands of the Treasurer is insufficient to pay the whole amount awarded, there will be a deduction of 22 1/2 per cent on each.
HIRAM COREY, Treasurer.
Stanbridge, 11th Oct., 1838.

Lost.
On or about the 22d of last sept. a note of hand of the amount of 14 dollars drawn in favor of George Cook, and signed by Robert Buck, payable ten days from date. Whoever will return, or give information where said note can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
GEORGE COOK.
Faruham, October 2, 1838.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both intorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same,
P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good
Hay,
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

HATS!!
A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by
J. B. SEYMOUR.
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large Pen of MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—
A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.
A Wood-shed and Waggon house 24 by 56 feet.
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.
and,
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.
A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.
LODERICK F. STREITE.
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash
HORACE LIVINGSTON.
St. Albans, 10th Sept, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADDS PATENT SCALES, begs to commend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;
an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.
W. W. SMITH
Agent for Canada.
Mississkoui Bay, Ju., 23, 1.35.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia,' and for Sale VERY LOW
for Cash, by
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;
which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.
They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.
They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.
Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,
Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas,
do. Introduction to do.
do. Village School Geography for beginners.
Comstock's Com. School Philosophy.
do. do. Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)
Adams's, Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.
Porter's Rhetorical Reader.
Emerson's 1st, 2d, & 3d Class Readers
Olney's, Malt-Bruns, Parley's & Halls Geography.
Kirkam's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar.
Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History, Leavis's Easy Lessons in Reading.
do. Sequel to do. do.
Walker's Dictionary.
Worcester's do. Webster's do.
Murray's English Reader.
Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.
Levizac's French Grammar.
Neugent's French Dictionary.
Palmer's, Perrin's Tables.
Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.
Adam's, Gould's, Latin Grammar.
Jacobs Latin Reader.
Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.
Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.
Barret's Geography of the Heavens.
Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.
Rollins' Ancient History.
Josephus' Works, Memoirs of Hannanah More.
Hannah More's Works.
Barnes' Notes on the New Testament Village Testament, Hymn Books.
Prayer Books, Aundel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.
History of Ferdinand and Isabella.
Shakespeare's Work, Brown's Concordance.
Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax.
Water colors, Maps of the Western States.
Visiting cards, Card cases.
Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.
Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.
Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.
JAMES RUSSELL.
St Albans, Vermont, Oct. 2 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine casting letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of **White, Hagar & Co.** Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. **E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.**

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.
Freelighsburg, May, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMES under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—**TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES**, and **WILD LANDS**, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Seignior Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent lands. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and St. Albans.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.
Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cookville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

Wm. HICKOK.
Cookville, July 3, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to **SELL** or **LET** to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY.

In which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st August 1837. V2.—20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf)

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWNRECE

Rail--Road, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 3d. Sept., and until further notice
The arrangement will be as follows:

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

9 o'clock, Morning,

12 1-2 do. Afternoon,

4 do. Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

9 o'clock, Morning,

1 o'clock, Afternoon.

From Laprairie.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

10 o'clock, Morning,

5 o'clock Afternoon.

From Laprairie.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

6 o'clock, Morning,

10 1-2 do. Afternoon,

2 1-4 do. Afternoon.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

10 o'clock, Morning,

4 o'clock, Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

8 o'clock Morning,

2 o'clock Afternoon.

FARES.—First Class Passengers, 5s.—First Class, Over and Back, Same Day, provided they state their intentions on taking their tickets, 7s. 6d.—Second Class, 2s. 6d.

All Freight to be Paid for on Delivery.

Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The Public will take notice, that in order to prevent those Losses, Mistakes and Vexatious Delays, which must arise unless due order and regularity be observed in the Receiving and Delivering of Freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following Regulations:

1st. All Freight intended to cross the Rail-Road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay might take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the Freight to be regularly way-billed.

2nd. No Freight will be considered as delivered to the Company, unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3rd. Freight from Montreal for Laprairie, will be delivered on the Company's Wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th. Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain will be delivered at the Station House.

5th. Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie, will be delivered at the Station House.

6th. Freight for Montreal will be delivered as delivered on the Wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the Owner or Consignee.

Montreal, August 30, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS-
ING, AND
MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool...

Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four pence per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised;

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



**Hard-
ware,**

Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf ugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, astor Oil, , Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices...for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH

Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire St., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stocks makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,
and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVEN'S & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&
Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed the present season at the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, viz.:

Fulling and Colouring, all colours, (except Indigo Blue.)

10d per yd. cash down,
1s per yd. payable the ensuing winter,
1s 3d per yd. after that time.

Fulling, Shearing (once,) and pressing,
5d per yd. cash down,
6d per yd. payable the ensuing winter,
7d per yd. after that time.

Flannels all colours.

7d per yd. cash down.
8d per yd. payable the ensuing winter.
9d per yd. after that time.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Bedford, Sept. 21 1838.

Wanted.

200 LABOURERS upon the Prairie Sections of the Central Railroad, crossing the Illinois River at the village of Peru, LaSelle County Illinois, for which twenty Dollars per month will be paid in State Paper, or Eastern funds and pay every month by State Agents; the location is on a dry prairie and very healthy, and plenty of lands to be had in the vicinity of the work at \$1 25 cents per acre and only 90 miles from Chicago at the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above opportunity will find the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to Chicago, much the cheapest and quickest Route.

HARNES BIGELOW & SMITH.
Contractors.

August 26, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., elford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.

Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok Cookville,
Henry Baright, Sutton,
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by,

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, gorges and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Faneory's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel buks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

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C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of
Cabinet ware & Chairs.
Wm. HICKOK.

Cookville, May, 1838.